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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Federal Horticultural Board.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman;* W. A. Orton, Geo. B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman.
R. C. Althouse, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOVEMBER, 1916.

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T. D. 36811. PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—IMPORTATION OF COTTON. COLLECTORS TO BE GOVERNED BY AMENDMENTS 7 AND 8 OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON.

Treasury Department, *November 15, 1916.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

Your attention is invited to copies of Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 of the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton (T. D. 36168), which have been forwarded to you by mail, and by which you will be governed.

The Secretary of Agriculture advises the department that both of these amendments apply to articles specified therein which are not unladen on the dock prior to midnight of December 31, 1916.

Wm. P. Malburn,
Assistant Secretary.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OF NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 8.

PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that Amendment No. 1, dated August 18, 1913,

and Amendment No. 2, dated June 17, 1914, of Notice of Quarantine No. 8, of May 28, 1913, which amendments permitted the importation of cotton seed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls from the States of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Durango, and Chihuahua, Mexico, for manufacturing purposes, are hereby revoked. Hereafter, and until further notice, by virtue of section 7 of said act, said Notice of Quarantine No. 8 shall be in full force and effect with respect to such importation from said States, and the importation, for all purposes, of cotton seed of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls from all foreign localities and countries, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico, is prohibited.

Done at Washington this fourth day of November, 1916.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that Regulation 14 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, as revised and adopted January 25, 1916, effective February 1, 1916, be amended so as to read as follows:

Regulation 14. Imperial Valley in Lower California, Mexico, exempt from these regulations.

The foregoing regulations shall not apply to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Done at Washington this fourth day of November, 1916.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

T. D. 36834. PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—ADMISSION OF COTTON. AMENDMENT NO. 9 TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON, AND AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 8, PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS AND OTHERS CONCERNED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 27, 1916.*

To officers of the customs and others concerned:

The appended copies of Amendment No. 9 to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton, which were referred to in T. D. 36168 of February 16, 1916, and Amendment No. 3 to Notice of Quarantine No. 8, which notice was published in T. D. 33574 of June 23, 1913, are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned.

ANDREW J. PETERS,
Assistant Secretary.

(Then follows the full text of the amendments.)

PINK BOLLWORM IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

[The following press notice was issued from the Office of Information of the department Nov. 10, 1916.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The pink bollworm, the most destructive of all cotton pests, which has caused millions of dollars loss to cotton growers in Egypt, India, and other cotton-producing countries, has for the first time been discovered on the North American Continent. The presence and probable establishment of the pest in the important cotton-growing Laguna district of the State of Coahuila, Mexico, within 200 miles of the Texas-Mexico border, has been determined by specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. Amendments to quarantine regulations have been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, seeking to prevent the worm from entering the United States, and every possible step will be taken by the department to make the prohibitions effective and to safeguard the interests of the cotton producers of the United States in other ways.

The pink bollworm is a comparatively new cotton pest, spreading from India to Egypt about eight years ago. It has already spread to practically all cotton-producing countries in the world except the United States. Recognizing the possibility of introducing the pest into this country in cotton seed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls, the United States has prohibited for several years the importation of these products from all cotton-producing territory except six States of northern Mexico. For the same reason cotton lint from such countries has been admitted into the United States only at certain northern ports and after fumigation. The new amendments to quarantine regulations, effective November 4, extend the prohibition against importing seeds, seed cotton, and hulls to the previously excepted Mexican territory, with the exception of that portion of the Imperial Valley south of the Mexico-California line. This area is continuous with the Imperial Valley of California, is devoted to the culture of the same kind of cotton, and is largely settled by Americans. In view of the unity of cotton culture in the valley and the entire separation of the Mexican portions of the area from continental Mexico by the Gulf of California and wide expanses of desert country, it is not considered necessary to change the existing regulations there. The growers of this valley on both sides of the international line, however, will be warned of the danger, and it is expected naturally will refrain from any traffic, if such exists, in cotton or cotton seed and seed products from those parts of Mexico against which the quarantine has been promulgated.

As to continental Mexico, however, involving the five States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, and Tamaulipas, the discovery of the pink bollworm in the Laguna district makes it absolutely imperative that further movement of cotton seed and hulls be stopped. This has been effected by the order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture revoking the amendments to the cotton-seed quarantine which permitted such movement of seed from these States. The control of the movement of lint cotton from these States of northern Mexico has been effected by a revision of quarantine regulations, which will necessitate the transportation by water route of Mexican cotton intended for the United States to specific northern ports of entry, where disinfection and compliance with the other features of the regulations can be made.

The establishment of the pink bollworm in Mexico presents one of the greatest menaces which has come to American cotton culture in its history. This insect, in India, Egypt, Hawaii, and other foreign cotton-producing countries, has shown a capacity for damage exceeding that of the boll weevil. This possibility of damage has warranted the Department of Agriculture, under authority of the plant-quarantine act, to make the most strenuous efforts to

exclude this insect from the United States. This has involved, as already noted, the regulation of the entire cotton-importing business, representing a value of imports of from thirty to fifty million dollars annually, and the control of the utilization of foreign cottons in all of our spinning, weaving, and waste mills and other factories utilizing such cottons in any raw state.

The Laguna district, where the insect has been discovered, represents one of the most important cotton-producing areas in Mexico. It is an elevated plateau region near San Pedro, in central northern Mexico. Cotton culture is there more intensively prosecuted than anywhere else in Mexico, and it is possible that this very interest in cotton culture has led to the introduction of the pink bollworm in the effort to get improved cotton varieties from Egypt or other foreign sources. The discovery that the worm exists in Mexico resulted from the sending by a planter of the Laguna district to the Federal horticultural board for determination some cotton bolls from his plantation which he supposed to be infested with the common boll weevil. An examination of this material showed that the infesting insect is the dreaded pink bollworm of Egypt and India.

The pink bollworm hibernates in the larval state in the seed, and in this way is readily carried to any quarter of the world by seed exportation. The adult insect is a small moth. The worm attacks the immature cotton bolls and in severe cases reduces the yield 50 per cent. In addition to this, the amount of oil obtained from the seed of infested cotton is lessened from 15 to 20 per cent.

In announcing the discovery of the pink bollworm near American cotton-producing areas, the Department of Agriculture urges that all cotton interests give assistance to the Federal authorities in preventing any movement in violation of the new amendments of cotton seed, cottonseed hulls, seed cotton, or cotton lint from Mexico into the United States.

REPORT OF STORAGE OF IMPORTED COTTON PENDING DISINFECTION OR DISTRIBUTION.

November 20, 1916.

DEAR SIRS: Your attention is invited to the provisions of the second paragraph of Regulation 7 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, as follows:

> Cotton held by permittee for disinfection under the 40-day provision of this regulation, or held by permittee after disinfection pending distribution, must be stored in a licensed warehouse.

If a *permittee* finds it necessary to store cotton or waste under the 40-day provision of this regulation, such storage must be reported to the board. For this report the blank entitled "Permittee's Notice of Shipment of Imported Cotton" may be used. When such stock is removed from storage for fumigation and shipment to a licensee, notice of such distribution must be furnished, as required in Regulation 8. The same notice of temporary storage and of final distribution must be made as to cotton stored by the permittee subsequent to fumigation.

If a *licensee* purchases imported cotton or waste and stores it in a licensed warehouse pending use or distribution, the giving of notice of disposition required in Regulation 10 similarly should cover first a notice showing its temporary storage and at the time of its sale or removal a second notice showing such distribution. For both of these notices the blank entitled "Licensee's Notice of Reshipment of Imported Cotton" should be used.

Yours very truly, C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

COPY CERTIFICATES PRESCRIBED IN AMENDMENTS NOS. 7 AND 8 TO THE COTTON REGULATIONS MAY BE OMITTED.

November 21, 1916.

DEAR SIRS: Referring to Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, issued October 28, 1916, effective January 1, 1917, you are advised that, provided all bales or other containers of cotton or cotton waste offered for entry under the proviso to Regulation 7, and of burlap or other fabric offered for entry under the second proviso to Regulation 15, are plainly marked with such bale numbers and other marks as will distinguish the bales or containers from each other, and make it practicable to connect the bales with the invoice to which the original certificate required by the amendments is attached, the board, until further notice, will not insist upon the requirement that a copy certificate shall be affixed to each parcel.

The invoice in each case must be accompanied by the prescribed original certificate.

Yours very truly, C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

AUTHORIZATION DATED JULY 1, 1916, FOR EXTENSION OF BONDING PERIOD BEYOND THE 40 DAYS PROVIDED IN REGULATION 7 FOR THE DISINFECTION OF IMPORTED COTTON RESCINDED.

November 24, 1916.

DEAR SIRS: Referring to circular letter HB–55, July 1, 1916, announcing that the collectors of customs at Boston, New York, and San Francisco had been advised that this department had no objection to an extension of the bonding period of 40 days provided in Regulation 7 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, for the disinfection of imported cotton, to a period not exceeding 12 months from the date of entry of the cotton, upon the request of importers, providing the importers got the consent of their sureties, in proper form, to such extension, you are advised that, inasmuch as the emergency responsible for the extension has now passed, by order of the board cotton offered for entry after November 30, 1916, must be disinfected within the 40-day period provided in Regulation 7.

Yours very truly, JOS. H. BATT,
Assistant in Charge Cotton Importations.

PLANT-QUARANTINE DECISION NO. 12.

The Federal Horticultural Board recommends that the fifth paragraph of Regulation 2 and all of Regulation 6 of the Regulations Governing the Importation of Potatoes into the United States, promulgated in revised form December 8, 1915, effective January 1, 1916, be amended to establish the following procedure in the case of importations from the Dominion of Canada in lieu of the method of entry therein provided:

ENTRY OF POTATOES FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The invoice of shipment of each consignment of potatoes must be accompanied by two copies of a certificate of soundness signed by the shipper certifying that the potatoes are as sound as is commercially practicable and that the shipment contains not more than 10 per cent of potatoes showing traces of scab, dry rot, wilt, or other potato disease, taken altogether.

STANDARDS OF SOUNDNESS.

In the case of scab, all potatoes will be counted scabby which show two or more distinct scab spots. In the case of dry rot, all potatoes will be counted which clearly show decay. Wilt infection will be counted when it shows as a deep internal browning at the stem end.

METHOD OF ENTRY.

One copy of the shipper's certificate of soundness will be delivered to the collector of customs to be filed with the entry papers and the other will accompany the shipment to final destination. The importer's or broker's report required by Regulation 6 of the regulations (see form appended to the regulations) will be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture through the collector of customs.

Unless the collector of customs shall be notified by the Federal Horticultural Board, or by one of its authorized inspectors, to hold the shipment for inspection, the potatoes shall be permitted entry, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, upon the receipt by the collector of customs of the importer's or broker's report and the shipper's certificate of soundness.

The Department of Agriculture reserves the right to reject any shipment and to revoke existing permits or to refuse new permits as to shippers who fail to give the correct origin of their potatoes or whose potatoes are found to exceed the amount of disease stated in the shipper's certificate of soundness.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman.*

Approved:
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
Solicitor.
D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 25, 1916.*

FORM FOR SHIPPER'S CERTIFICATE OF SOUNDNESS.

_____ 191—.

To the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C.

I hereby certify that the potatoes in the shipment described below are as sound as is commercially practicable, and that the shipment contains not more than 10 per cent of potatoes showing traces of scab, dry rot, wilt, or other potato disease, taken altogether, according to the following standards:

In the case of scab, all potatoes will be counted which show two or more distinct scab spots. In the case of dry rot, all potatoes will be counted which clearly show decay. Wilt infection will be counted when it shows as a deep internal browning at the stem end.

Shipped under permit No_____from_____
(Port of departure.)

Consigned to _____
(Name of importer or broker at port of entry.)

Port of entry_____

Name of railroad or steamship company_____car No. _____

Country and locality where grown_____

Quantity.	Nature of containers (sacks, boxes, etc.)

(Signature of shipper.)

(Address.)

NOTE.—This blank must be filled out in duplicate by the shipper and sent with the invoice of shipment, one copy to be filed with the collector of customs at port of entry, the other to go to the consignee. Shipments may be rejected and existing permits revoked as to shippers who fail to give correct origin of their potatoes, or whose potatoes are found to exceed the permitted amount of disease.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY OF CANADIAN POTATOES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

NOVEMBER 27, 1916.

Plant Quarantine Decision No. 12, issued November 25, 1916 (copy attached), modifies the potato regulations so as to permit sound Canadian potatoes to be shipped into the United States under certification by the shipper for entry at any port of entry instead of at certain designated ports as at present, and without inspection at the port of entry except when such inspection is specifically required by the Federal Horticultural Board or one of its authorized inspectors.

WHAT THE IMPORTER OR BROKER MUST DO.

1. Make application to the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., for a permit for the importation of potatoes as at present, designating the desired port of entry.
2. As soon as the car reaches the port of entry designated in the permit, fill out one copy of the importer's or broker's report and file it, together with the shipper's certificate of soundness, with the collector of customs.
3. If inspection has been ordered for the shipment, notify the Federal inspector.

WHAT THE FOREIGN SHIPPER MUST DO.

1. Ship only commercially sound potatoes.
2. Get the number of the Federal Horticultural Board permit from the consignee before shipping the potatoes, so that this number may be entered on the shipper's certificate of soundness.
3. Accompany the invoice of each shipment with two copies of the shipper's certificate of soundness, as provided in Plant Quarantine Decision No. 12, one of which will be filed with the collector of customs and the other will accompany the shipment to final destination.

WHAT THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS WILL THEN DO.

The collector of customs will permit the entry of the shipment, so far as the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Agriculture is concerned, when he receives from the importer the shipper's certificate of soundness and the

broker's report, unless he is instructed by the Federal Horticultural Board or by one of its authorized inspectors to hold the shipment for inspection.

WARNING.

The shipper is warned that the offering for entry into the United States of potatoes not up to the standard of the certificate of soundness may lead not only to the rejection of the particular shipment, but also to the cancellation of existing permits and the refusal of new permits as to such shipper.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman of Board.*

NOTE.—Additional copies of the form, "Shipper's Certificate of Soundness," may be secured from the Federal Horticultural Board, or permittees may prepare their own certificates, conforming in wording and size to the sample attached.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Quarantine No. 13, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of any fruit or vegetables upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly breeds, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping, may carry infection, including:

Alligator pears, bananas, carambolas, Chinese ink berries, Chinese oranges, Chinese plums, coffee berries, cucumbers, damson plums, eugenias, figs, grapes, grapefruit, green peppers, guavas, kamani nuts, kumquats, limes, loquats, mangoes, mock oranges, mountain apples, melons, Natal or Kafir plums, oranges, papayas, peaches, persimmons, pineapples, prickly pears, rose apples, star apples, string beans, squashes, and tomatoes, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary.

Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Quarantine No. 23, as revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine.

Quarantine No. 25, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of the plants and the plant products listed therein, until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Quarantine No. 24: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

In addition to nursery stock, the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, and cotton, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York, and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small purple, thin-

skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado, and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations provide for the unrestricted entry of cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

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